

Trying 3106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptal616bsk

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 Sep 29 The Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical
Substances (PICCS) has been added to CHEMLIST
NEWS 3 Oct 27 New Extraction Code PAX now available in Derwent
Files
NEWS 4 Oct 27 SET ABBREVIATIONS and SET PLURALS extended in
Derwent World Patents Index files
NEWS 5 Oct 27 Patent Assignee Code Dictionary now available
in Derwent Patent Files
NEWS 6 Oct 27 Plasdoc Key Serials Dictionary and Echoing added to
Derwent Subscriber Files WPIDS and WPIX
NEWS 7 Nov 29 Derwent announces further increase in updates for DWPI
NEWS 8 Dec 5 French Multi-Disciplinary Database PASCAL Now on STN
NEWS 9 Dec 5 Trademarks on STN - New DEMAS and EUMAS Files
NEWS 10 Dec 15 2001 STN Pricing
NEWS 11 Dec 17 Merged CEABA-VTB for chemical engineering and
biotechnology
NEWS 12 Dec 17 Corrosion Abstracts on STN
NEWS 13 Dec 17 SYNTHLINE from Prouis Science now available on STN
NEWS 14 Dec 17 The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
NEWS 15 Jan 05 AIDSLINE is being removed from STN
NEWS 16 Feb 06 Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 17 Feb 16 TOXLINE no longer being updated

NEWS EXPRESS FREE UPGRADE 5.0e FOR STN EXPRESS 5.0 WITH DISCOVER!
(WINDOWS) NOW AVAILABLE

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability

NEWS INTER General Internet Information

NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items

NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN

NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
research. Use for software development or design or implementation
of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 22:22:17 ON 05 APR 2001

=> file .patent

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE
ENTRY

TOTAL
SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.15

0.15

FILE 'EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:22:34 ON 05 APR 2001
COPYRIGHT (c) 2001 WILA Verlag Muenchen (WILA)

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 22:22:34 ON 05 APR 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 MicroPatent

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:22:34 ON 05 APR 2001
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 22:22:34 ON 05 APR 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)

FILE 'PATOSWO' ENTERED AT 22:22:34 ON 05 APR 2001
COPYRIGHT (c) 2001 WILA Verlag Muenchen (WILA)

FILE 'PATOSEP' ENTERED AT 22:22:34 ON 05 APR 2001
COPYRIGHT (c) 2001 WILA Verlag Muenchen (WILA)

=> s thymol
L1 4246 THYMOL

=> s methyl salicylate
1 FILES SEARCHED...
L2 5448 METHYL SALICYLATE

=> s menthol
L3 8862 MENTHOL

=> s eucalyptol
L4 1618 EUCALYPTOL

=> s (non-steroidal antiinflammatory) or (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory) or
nsaid?
4 FILES SEARCHED...
L5 8344 (NON-STEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY) OR (NON-STEROIDAL
ANTI-INFLAMMA
TORY) OR NSAID?

=> s l1 and l2 and l3 and l4 and l5
L6 15 L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 15 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l7 ibib abs 1-15

L7	ANSWER 1 OF 15	PCTFULL	COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER:		2001002015	PCTFULL EW 200102 ED 20010125
TITLE (ENGLISH):		COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR ENHANCED TRANSDERMAL	ABSORPTION OF
		NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS	
TITLE (FRENCH):		COMPOSITION ET METHODE D#apos#ABSORPTION	
TRANSDERMIQUE			

AMELIOREE
 D#apos#ANTI-INFLAMMATOIRES NON STERODIENS
 INVENTOR(S): JUN, H., Won; KANG, Lisheng
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2001002015	A1	20010111
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US9242 20000406
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1999-09/346187 19990701

ABEN A novel topical formulation for delivery of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (**NSAIDs**) is characterized by enhanced transdermal absorption and efficacy. A two phase liquid composition has aqueous and oil phases, the oil phase having a relatively high concentration of the **NSAID** to enhance transdermal absorption and efficacy when incorporated into the topical anti-inflammatory formulation. The two phase liquid composition preferably contains, in addition to an **NSAID**, at least one melting point depressing agent. A preferred topical anti-inflammatory composition includes S(+)-ibuprofen, **thymol**, and ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol.

ABFR Une nouvelle formulation a usage local d#apos#administration d#apos#anti-inflammatoires non steroïdiens (AINS) est caracterisee par une absorption et une efficacite transdermiques ameliorees. Une composition liquide a deux phases comprend des phases aqueuse et huileuse, la phase huileuse ayant une concentration relativement elevee d#apos#AINS afin d#apos#ameliorer l#apos#absorption et l#apos#efficacite transdermique lorsqu#apos#elle est incorporee a la formulation anti-inflammatoire a usage local. La composition liquide a deux phases contient de preference, en plus d#apos#un AINS, au moins un agent abaissant le point de fusion. La composition anti-inflammatoire preferee a usage local contient du S(+)-ibuprofene, du **thymol** ainsi qu#apos#un alcool ethylique ou un alcool isopropylique.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001001958 PCTFULL EW 200102 ED 20010125
 TITLE (ENGLISH): DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR ORAL CARE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ORGANOSILOXANE REINS USING A REMOVABLE BACKING STRIP
 TITLE (FRENCH): SYSTEME D#apos#ADMINISTRATION DESTINE AUX COMPOSITIONS
 DE SOINS
 BUCCO-DENTAIRES COMPRENANT DES RESINES
 D#apos#ORGANOSILOXANE UTILISANT

INVENTOR(S): UNE BANDELETTE DE SOUTIEN AMOVIBLE
 YE, Hai; BUCKLEY, Christopher, David; YUE, Jiang
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2001001958	A1	20010111
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ		
	CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU		
	ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV		
	MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK		
	SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE		
	LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM		
	AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE		
	BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 2000-US18188		20000630
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1999-PCT/US99/15130		19990702
	US 1999-PCT/US99/15131		19990702
	US 2000-PCT/US00/15890		20000609
	US 2000-PCT/US00/15891		20000609

ABEN Disclosed is a delivery system for delivering an oral care substance to the oral cavity, the delivery system comprising: (a) a removable backing strip having sufficient flexibility so as to be readily conformable to an oral surface when the delivery system is placed thereagainst; and (b) an oral care composition applied to the strip of material such that when the delivery system is placed on the oral surface the oral care composition contacts the oral surface, the oral care composition comprising: (i) an organosiloxane resin; (ii) a rheology modifier; and (iii) at least one oral care substance; wherein the oral care composition remains on the oral surface after the backing strip is removed. Further disclosed are such delivery systems in which the oral care composition further comprises fluid diorganopolysiloxane-based polymers; such compositions may further comprise carriers for solubilizing the organosiloxane resin and the fluid

diorganopolysiloxane-based polymers. Still further disclosed are methods of using the delivery systems.

ABFR L#apos#invention concerne un systeme d#apos#administration destine a l#apos#apport d#apos#une substance de soins bucco-dentaires dans la cavite orale, ledit systeme d#apos#administration comprenant ce qui suit: (a) une bandelette de soutien amovible suffisamment souple pour epouser la forme d#apos#une surface dans la cavite orale lorsque le systeme d#apos#administration est place contre cette surface et; (b) une composition de soins bucco-dentaires appliquee a la bandelette de materiau et servant a mettre la composition de soins bucco-dentaires en contact avec cette surface dans la cavite orale. La composition de soins bucco-dentaires comprend (1) un reside d#apos#organosiloxane, (2) un modificateur de rheologie et (3) au moins une substance de soins bucco-dentaires. La composition de soins bucco-dentaires reste a la surface dans la cavite orale meme apres que la bandelette de soutien a ete enlevee. L#apos#invention concerne egalement des systemes d#apos#administration dans lesquels la composition de soins bucco-dentaires comprend egalement des polymeres liquides a base de diorganopolysiloxanes; ces compositions peuvent comprendre egalement des excipients destines a solubiliser la resine d#apos#organosiloxane et les

polymeres liquides a base de diorganopolysiloxanes. L#apos#invention
concerne enfin des procedes d#apos#utilisation de ces systemes d#apos#
administration.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001001942 PCTFULL EW 200102 ED 20010125
TITLE (ENGLISH): SYSTEMS COMPRISING ORGANOSILOXANE RESINS FOR
DELIVERING ORAL CARE
SUBSTANCES AND FOR PROLONGING SUCH DELIVERY
TITLE (FRENCH): SYSTEME COMPRENANT DES RESINES D#apos#ORGANOSILOXANES
PERMETTANT
D#apos#ADMINISTRER DES SUBSTANCES DESTINEES A
L#apos#HYGIENE BUCCALE ET
DE PROLONGER CETTE ADMINISTRATION
INVENTOR(S): YUE, Jiang; MITRA, Sekhar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2001001942	A1	20010111
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DM EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 2000-US18189		20000630
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1999-PCT/US99/15131		19990702
	US 1999-PCT/US99/15130		19990702
	US 2000-PCT/US00/15891		20000609
	US 2000-PCT/US00/15890		20000609

ABEN Disclosed is a system for delivering an oral care substance to
the oral cavity comprising: (a) a delivery composition comprised of: (i)
an organosiloxane resin; (ii) a volatile carrier capable of solubilizing
the organosiloxane resin; (iii) a rheology modifier; and (iv) at least
one oral care substance; and (b) a protective composition comprised of:
(i) an organosiloxane resin; and (ii) a volatile carrier capable of
solubilizing the organosiloxane resin. Further disclosed is a system for
delivering an oral care substance to the oral cavity comprising: (a) a
delivery composition comprised of: (i) an organosiloxane resin; (ii) a
fluid diorganopolysiloxane-based polymer; (iii) a volatile carrier
capable of solubilizing the organosiloxane resin and the fluid
diorganopolysiloxane-based polymer; (iv) a rheology modifier; and (v) at
least one oral care substance; and (b) a protective composition
comprised of: (i) an organosiloxane resin; and (ii) a volatile carrier
capable of solubilizing the organosiloxane resin. The protective
composition may further comprise a fluid diorganopolysiloxane-based
polymer and/or a rheology modifier. Still further disclosed is a method
of using these systems.

ABFR L#apos#invention concerne un systeme d#apos#administration
d#apos# une substance destinee a l#apos#hygiene buccale a
l#apos#interieur de la cavite buccale. Ce systeme comprend (a) une
composition d#apos# administration constituee (i) d#apos#une resine

d#apos#organosiloxane, (ii) d#apos#un support volatile capable de solubiliser cette resine d#apos#organosiloxane, (iii) d#apos#un modificateur rheologique, et (iv) d#apos#au moins une substance destinee a l#apos#hygiene buccale, et (b) une composition protectrice constituee (i) d#apos#une resine d#apos# organosiloxane et (ii) d#apos#un support volatile capable de solubiliser cette resine d#apos#organosiloxane. L#apos#invention concerne egalement un autre systeme d#apos#administration d#apos#une substance destinee a l#apos#hygiene buccale dans la cavite buccale. Ce systeme comprend (a) une composition d#apos#administration constituee (i) d#apos#une resine d#apos#organosiloxane, (ii) d#apos#un polymere de diorganopolysiloxane fluide, (iii) un support volatile capable de solubiliser cette resine d#apos#organosiloxane et ce polymere de diorganopolysiloxane fluide, (iv) un modificateur rheologique, et (v) au moins une substance destinee a l#apos#hygiene buccale, et (b) une composition protectrice constituee (i) d#apos#une resine d#apos#organosiloxane et (ii) d#apos#un support volatile capable de solubiliser cette resine d#apos#organosiloxane. Cette composition protectrice peut en outre contenir un polymere de diorganopolysiloxane fluide et/ou un modificateur rheologique. L#apos# invention concerne enfin un procede d#apos#utilisation de ces systemes.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001001941 PCTFULL EW 200102 ED 20010125
 TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ORGANOSILOXANE RESINS FOR DELIVERING XYLITOL TO THE ORAL CAVITY
 TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS COMPRENANT DES RESINES D#apos#ORGANOSILOXANE UTILISEES DANS L#apos#ADMINISTRATION DE XYLITOL DANS LA CAVITE BUCCALE
 INVENTOR(S): YUE, Jiang; MITRA, Sekhar
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2001001941	A1	20010111

DESIGNATED STATES: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK DM EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US18187 20000630
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1999-PCT/US99/15131 19990702
 US 1999-PCT/US99/15130 19990702
 US 2000-PCT/US00/15891 20000609
 US 2000-PCT/US00/15890 20000609

ABEN Disclosed is a composition for delivering xylitol to the oral cavity, comprising: (a) an organosiloxane resin; (b) a volatile carrier capable of solubilizing the organosiloxane resin; (c) a rheology modifier; and (d) an effective amount of xylitol. The present invention is also directed to such compositions comprising: (a) an organosiloxane resin; (b) a fluid diorganopolysiloxane-based polymer; (c) a volatile

carrier capable of solubilizing the organosiloxane resin and the fluid diorganopolysiloxane-based polymer; (d) a rheology modifier; and (e) an effective amount of xylitol. The compositions herein may further comprise an additional oral care substance. Further disclosed is a method of using these compositions.

ABFR L#apos#invention porte sur des compositions utilisees dans l#apos# administration de xylitol dans la cavite buccale et comprenant: (a) une resine d#apos#organosiloxane; (b) un excipient volatil capable de solubiliser la resine d#apos#organosiloxane; (c) un modificateur rheologique; et (d) une quantite efficace de xylitol. La presente invention porte egalement sur des compositions comprenant: (a) une resine d#apos#organosiloxane; (b) un fluide polymere a base de diorganopolysiloxane; (c) un excipient volatil capable de solubiliser la resine d#apos#organosiloxane et le fluide polymere a base de diorganopolysiloxane; (d) un modificateur rheologique; et (e) une quantite efficace de xylitol. Les compositions de l#apos#invention peuvent comprendre egalement une autre substance traitante de la cavite buccale. L#apos#invention porte egalement sur un procede d#apos# utilisation de ces compositions.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001001940 PCTFULL EW 200102 ED 20010125
TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ORGANOSILOXANE RESINS FOR DELIVERING ORAL CARE SUBSTANCES
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS COMPRENANT DES RESINES ORGANOSILOXANES, POUR LA LIBERATION DE SUBSTANCES D#apos#HYGIENE BUCCALE
INVENTOR(S): YUE, Jiang; CRISANTI, Mark, Matthew; MAJETI, Satyanarayana; BURGESS, Steven, Carl; LI, Li; MITRA, Sekhar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2001001940	A1	20010111
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DM EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 2000-US15891		20000609
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1999-PCT/US9915131		19990702

ABEN Disclosed is a composition for delivering an oral care substance to the oral cavity, comprising: (a) an organosiloxane resin; (b) a volatile carrier capable of solubilizing the organosiloxane resin; (c) a rheology modifier; and (d) at least one oral care substance. The present invention is also directed to such compositions comprising: (a) an organosiloxane resin; (b) a fluid diorganopolysiloxane-based polymer; (c) a volatile carrier capable of solubilizing the organosiloxane resin and the fluid diorganopolysiloxane-based polymer; (d) a rheology modifier; and (e) at least one oral care substance. Further disclosed is

a method of using these compositions.

ABFR L#apos#invention concerne une composition pour la liberation d#apos#une substance d#apos#hygiene buccale dans la cavite buccale, comprenant: (a) une resine organosiloxane; (b) un vehicule volatil capable de solubiliser la resine organosiloxane; (c) un agent modifiant la rheologie; et (d) au moins une substance d#apos#hygiene buccale. L#apos#invention porte egalement sur des compositions comprenant: (a) une resine organosiloxane; (b) un polymere a base de diorganosiloxane fluide; (c) un vehicule volatil capable de solubiliser la resine organosiloxane et le polymere a base d#apos#organosiloxane fluide; (d) un agent modifiant la rheologie; et (e) au moins une substance d#apos#hygiene buccale. L#apos#invention se rapporte egalement a un procede d#apos#utilisation desdites compositions.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 15

ACCESSION NUMBER:

TITLE (ENGLISH):

TITLE (FRENCH):

INVENTOR(S):

Elizabeth,

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:

LANGUAGE OF FILING:

DOCUMENT TYPE:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent

2001001939 PCTFULL EW 200102 ED 20010125

COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ORGANOSILOXANE RESINS FOR DELIVERING ORAL CARE SUBSTANCES

COMPOSITIONS COMPRENANT DES RESINES ORGANOSILOXANES, POUR LA

LIBERATION DE SUBSTANCES D#apos#HYGIENE BUCCALE

YUE, Jiang; CRISANTI, Mark, Matthew; MAJETI, Satyanarayana; BURGESS, Steven, Carl; RENO,

Ann; LI, Li; MITRA, Sekhar

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

English

English

Patent

NUMBER

KIND

DATE

WO 2001001939 A1 20010111

DESIGNATED STATES:

AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ
CZ DE DE DK DM EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU
ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS
MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT
BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.:

WO 2000-US15890 20000609

PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

US 1999-PCT/US99/15130 19990702

ABEN Disclosed is a composition for delivering an oral care substance to the oral cavity, comprising: (a) an organosiloxane resin; (b) a volatile carrier capable of solubilizing the organosiloxane resin; (c) a rheology modifier; and (d) at least one oral care substance. The present invention is also directed to such compositions comprising: (a) an organosiloxane resin; (b) a fluid diorganopolysiloxane polymer; (c) a volatile carrier capable of solubilizing the organosiloxane resin and the fluid diorganopolysiloxane polymer; (d) a rheology modifier; and (e) at least one oral care substance. Further disclosed is a method of using these compositions.

ABFR L#apos#invention concerne une composition pour la liberation d#apos#une substance d#apos#hygiene buccale dans la cavite buccale, comprenant : (a) une resine organosiloxane ; (b) un vehicule volatil capable de solubiliser la resine organosiloxane ; (c) un agent modifiant

la rheologie ; et (d) au moins une substance d'hygiene buccale. L'invention porte egalement sur des compositions comprenant : (a) une resine organosiloxane ; (b) un polymere de diorganosiloxane fluide ; (c) un vehicule volatil capable de solubiliser la resine organosiloxane et le polymere de diorganosiloxane fluide ; (d) un agent modifiant la rheologie ; et e) au moins une substance d'hygiene buccale. L'invention porte aussi sur un procede d'utilisation desdites compositions.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000056276 PCTFULL EW 200039 ED 20001011
 TITLE (ENGLISH): ANTI-CARIES ORAL CARE COMPOSITIONS
 TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS DE SOINS BUCCAUX ANTICARIES
 INVENTOR(S): LEUSCH, Mark, Steven; MCSWIGGIN, Colleen, Mary;
 DRAKE,
 Phillip, Asa
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2000056276	A1	20000928
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ		
	CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU		
	ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA		
	MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL		
	SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW		
	SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH		
	CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF		
	CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 2000-US7764		20000323
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1999-09/276344		19990325

ABEN The present invention relates to oral care compositions, including tooth pastes (including gels and gels for subgingival application), mouth rinses, mouth sprays, chewing gums, and lozenges as more fully described hereinafter. These compositions comprise: (a) a safe and effective amount of a non-cariogenic carbohydrate; and (b) a polyalcohol; wherein said polyalcohol is used in a level sufficient to promote greater uptake of said non-cariogenic carbohydrate by plaque, thereby resulting in creating an environment that does not favor development of caries. This invention further relates to a method for preventing and treating conditions in the mouth that favor formation of caries by the use of compositions as disclosed above.

ABFR L'invention concerne des compositions de soins buccaux, notamment des dentifrices (dont des gels et des gels a application sous-gingival), des bains de bouche, des irrigateurs buccaux, des chewing-gums, et des pastilles decrits amplement ci-apres. Ces compositions comprennent: (a) une quantite efficace et sure d'un glucide non cariogene, et (b) un polyalcool. On utilise ce dernier a un taux suffisant pour favoriser une plus grande elimination dudit glucide par plaque, ce qui cree ainsi un environnement qui ne favorise pas le developpement des caries. Cette invention concerne, en outre, une methode de prevention et de traitement des conditions buccales qui favorisent la formation de caries, en ayant recours aux compositions susmentionnees.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000018365 PCTFULL EW 200014 ED 20000502
 TITLE (ENGLISH): FAST DISSOLVING ORALLY CONSUMABLE FILMS
 TITLE (FRENCH): FILMS PELLICULAIRES CONSOMMABLES PAR VOIE ORALE ET A
 DISSOLUTION
 RAPIDE
 INVENTOR(S): LEUNG, Sau-Hung, Spence; LEONE, Robert, S.; KUMAR,
 Lori, Dee; KULKARNI, Neema; SORG, Albert, F.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2000018365	A2	20000406
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CR CU CZ DM EE GD GE HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK SL TR TT TZ UA UZ VN YU ZA GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US22115 19990923
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1998-60/101798 19980925

ABEN Physiologically acceptable films, including edible films, are disclosed. The films include a water soluble film-forming polymer such as pullulan. Edible films are disclosed that include pullulan and antimicrobially effective amounts of the essential oils **thymol**, **methyl salicylate**, **eucalyptol** and **menthol**. The edible films are effective at killing the plaque-producing germs that cause dental plaque, gingivitis and bad breath. The film can also contain pharmaceutically active agents.

Methods for producing the films are also disclosed.

ABFR L'invention concerne des films pelliculaires physiologiquement acceptables, notamment des films pelliculaires consommables, qui contiennent un polymere filmogene hydrosoluble tel que le pullulane. Elle concerne en particulier des films pelliculaires consommables renfermant du pullulane et des quantites, efficaces sur le plan antimicrobien, d'huiles essentielles telles que le **thymol**, le wintergreen, l'**eucalyptol** et le **menthol**. Ces films sont efficaces pour tuer les germes generateurs de plaque qui sont a l'origine de la plaque dentaire, des gingivites et de la mauvaise haleine. Ils peuvent contenir en outre des agents pharmacologiquement actifs. L'invention concerne egalement des procedes permettant de produire lesdits films pelliculaires.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000010530 PCTFULL EW 200009 ED 20000412
 TITLE (ENGLISH): ORAL LIQUID MUCOADHESIVE COMPOSITIONS
 TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS MUCOADHESIVES ORALES LIQUIDES
 INVENTOR(S): DOBROZSI, Douglas, Joseph
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2000010530	A1	20000302
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1999-US19203		19990824
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1998-60/097577		19980824
ABEN	The present invention relates to a per oral, oral, or intranasal pharmaceutical mucoretentive, aqueous liquid composition comprising from about 2 % to about 50 %, by weight of the composition, of colloidal particles of silica, titanium dioxide, clay, and mixtures thereof and a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active selected from the group consisting of analgesics, decongestants, expectorants, antitussives, antihistamines, sensory agents, gastrointestinal agents, and mixtures thereof; wherein the composition has a sedimentation volume ratio of greater than about 0.90 and wherein the triggered viscosity ratio of the composition is at least about 1.2. The present invention further relates to a method of coating the alimentary canal or nasal mucosa, in particular to a method of preventing or treating symptoms of upper respiratory tract infections or upper respiratory tract tissue irritation or damage, by administering a safe and effective amount of the above composition.		
ABFR	La presente invention concerne une composition pharmaceutique orale liquide aqueuse mucoadhesive a administration perorale, orale ou intranasale qui contient entre environ 2 % et environ 50 % en poids de la composition, de particules colloïdales de silice, de dioxyde de titane, d'argile et de melanges de ces derniers et une quantite efficace et inoffensive d'un actif pharmaceutique selectionne dans le groupe forme par les analgesiques, les decongestionnants, les expectorants, les antitussifs, les antihistaminiques, les agents organoleptiques, les agents gastro-intestinaux, et les melanges de ces derniers. La composition presente un rapport volumique de sedimentation superieur a		
0,	90 environ, le taux de viscosite declenchee de la composition etant au moins egal a environ 1,2. La presente invention concerne egalement un procede permettant d'enduire le canal alimentaire ou les muqueuses nasales, et plus particulierement un procede permettant de prevenir ou de traiter les symptomes des infections des voies respiratoires superieures ou l'irritation ou les lésions des tissus des voies respiratoires superieures, par administration d'une quantite efficace et inoffensive de la composition de l'invention.		
L7	ANSWER 10 OF 15		
ACCESSION NUMBER:	PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent		
TITLE (ENGLISH):	2000010529 PCTFULL EW 200009 ED 20000412		
TITLE (FRENCH):	ORAL LIQUID MUCOADHESIVE COMPOSITIONS		
INVENTOR(S):	COMPOSITIONS MUCOADHESIVES ORALES LIQUIDES		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	DOBROZSI, Douglas, Joseph		
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY		
LANGUAGE OF FILING:	English		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	English		
	Patent		

PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2000010529	A1	20000302
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ		
	DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL		
	IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK		
	MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM		
	TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG		
	ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI		
	FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN		
	GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US19202 19990824

PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1998-60/097578 19980824

ABEN The present invention relates to a per oral, oral, or intranasal pharmaceutical mucoretentive, aqueous liquid composition comprising from about 2 % to about 50 %, by weight of the composition, of colloidal particles of silica, titanium dioxide, clay, and mixtures thereof and a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active selected from the group consisting of analgesics, decongestants, expectorants, antitussives, antihistamines, sensory agents, gastrointestinal agents, and mixtures thereof; wherein the composition has a sedimentation volume ratio of greater than about 0.90 and wherein the triggered viscosity ratio of the composition is at least about 1.2. The present invention further relates to a method of coating the alimentary canal or nasal mucosa, in particular to a method of preventing or treating symptoms of upper respiratory tract infections or upper respiratory tract tissue irritation or damage, by administering a safe and effective amount of the above composition.

ABFR La presente invention concerne une composition pharmaceutique orale liquide aqueuse mucoadhesive a administration perorale, orale ou intranasale qui contient entre environ 2 % et environ 50 % en poids de la composition, de particules colloïdales de silice, de dioxyde de titane, d'argile et de melanges de ces derniers et une quantite efficace et inoffensive d'un actif pharmaceutique selectionne dans le groupe forme par les analgesiques, les decongestionnants, les expectorants, les antitussifs, les antihistaminiques, les agents organoleptiques, les agents gastro-intestinaux, et les melanges de ces derniers. La composition presente un rapport volumique de sedimentation superieur a

0,

90 environ, le taux de viscosite declenchee de la composition etant au moins egal a environ 1,2. La presente invention concerne egalement un procede permettant d'enduire le canal alimentaire ou les muqueuses nasales, et plus particulierement un procede permettant de prevenir ou de traiter les symptomes des infections des voies respiratoires superieures ou l'irritation ou les lésions des tissus des voies respiratoires superieures, par administration d'une quantite efficace et inoffensive de la composition de l'invention.

L7	ANSWER 11 OF 15	PCTFULL	COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000010528	PCTFULL	EW 200009 ED 20000412
TITLE (ENGLISH):	ORAL LIQUID MUCOADHESIVE COMPOSITIONS		
TITLE (FRENCH):	COMPOSITIONS MUCOADHESIVES ORALES LIQUIDES		
INVENTOR(S):	DOBROZSI, Douglas, Joseph		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY		
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	English		
LANGUAGE OF FILING:	English		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent		

PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 2000010528	A1	20000302
DESIGNATED STATES:	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US19201 19990824

PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1998-60/097646 19980824

ABEN The present invention relates to a per oral, oral or intranasal pharmaceutical mucoretentive, aqueous liquid composition comprising from about 2 % to about 50 %, by weight of the composition, of colloidal particles of silica, titanium dioxide, clay, and mixtures thereof and a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active selected from the group consisting of analgesics, decongestants, expectorants, antitussives, antihistamines, sensory agents, gastrointestinal agents, and mixtures thereof; wherein the composition has a sedimentation volume ratio of greater than about 0.90 and wherein the triggered viscosity ratio of the composition is at least about 1.2. The present invention further relates to a method of coating the alimentary canal and nasal mucosa, in particular to a method of preventing or treating symptoms of upper respiratory tract infections or upper respiratory tract tissue irritation or damage, by administering a safe and effective amount of the above composition.

ABFR La presente invention concerne une composition pharmaceutique orale liquide aqueuse mucoadhesive a administration perorale, orale ou intranasale qui contient entre environ 2 % et environ 50 % en poids de la composition, de particules colloïdales de silice, de dioxyde de titane, d'argile et de melanges de ces derniers et une quantite efficace et inoffensive d'un actif pharmaceutique selectionne dans le groupe forme par les analgesiques, les decongestionnants, les expectorants, les antitussifs, les antihistaminiques, les agents organoleptiques, les agents gastro-intestinaux, et les melanges de ces derniers. La composition presente un rapport volumique de sedimentation superieur a

0, 90 environ, le taux de viscosite declenchee de la composition etant au moins egal a environ 1,2. La presente invention concerne egalement un procede permettant d'enduire le canal alimentaire ou les muqueuses nasales, et plus particulierement un procede permettant de prevenir ou de traiter les symptomes des infections des voies respiratoires superieures ou l'irritation ou les lésions des tissus des voies respiratoires superieures, par administration d'une quantite efficace et inoffensive de la composition de l'invention.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 15 USPATEFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137792 USPATEFULL

TITLE: Oral care compositions comprising chlorite and methods
INVENTOR(S): Witt, Jonathan James, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Wimalasena, Rohan Lalith, Liberty Township, OH, United StatesPATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wong, Andrew Lee, West Chester, OH, United States
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
	-----	-----
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132702	20001017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-32234	19980227 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howell, John M.; Zea, Betty J.; Suter, David L.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1294	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to oral care compositions, including therapeutic rinses, especially mouth rinses, as well as toothpaste, gels, tooth powders, chewing gums, mouth sprays, and lozenges (including breath mints), comprising at least a minimally effective amount of chlorite wherein preferably the pH of the final composition is greater than 7 and level of chlorine dioxide or chlorous acid is less than about 50 ppm, preferably is essentially free of chlorine dioxide or chlorous acid. This invention further relates to a method for treating or preventing gingivitis, plaque, periodontal disease, and/or breath malodor, and/or for the whitening of teeth, in humans or other animals, by applying a safe and effective amount of the chlorite ion composition to the oral cavity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 15 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:77020 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Oral care compositions comprising chlorite and methods
 INVENTOR(S): Witt, Jonathan James, Cincinnati, OH, United States
 Wimalasena, Rohan Lalith, Liberty Township, OH, United States
 Wong, Andrew Lee, West Chester, OH, United States
 Goulbourne, Jr., Eric Altman, West Chester, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
	-----	-----
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6077502	20000620
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-32238	19980227 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howell, John M.; Zea, Betty J.; Suter, David L.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1259	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to oral care compositions, including therapeutic rinses, especially mouth rinses, as well as toothpastes, gels, tooth powders, chewing gums, mouth sprays, and lozenges (including breath mints), comprising at least a minimally effective amount of chlorite ion, wherein preferably the pH of the final composition is

greater than 7 and level of chlorine dioxide or chlorous acid is less than about 50 ppm, preferably is essentially free of chlorine dioxide

or

chlorous acid. This invention further relates to a method for treating or preventing gingivitis, plaque, periodontal disease, and/or breath malodor, and/or for the whitening of teeth, in humans or other animals, by applying a safe and effective amount of the chlorite ion composition to the oral cavity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999043295 PCTFULL
TITLE (ENGLISH): ORAL CARE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING CHLORITE
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS D'HYGIENE BUCCO-DENTAIRE RENFERMANT DES CHLORITES
INVENTOR(S): WITT, Jonathan, James; WIMALASENA, Rohan, Lalith; WONG, Andrew, Lee
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9943295	A1	19990902
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE		
	DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN		
	IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MN		
	MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR		
	TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM		
	AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB		
	GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML		
	MR NE SN TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-IB336 19990226

PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1998-09/032234 19980227

ABEN The present invention relates to oral care compositions, including therapeutic rinses, especially mouth rinses, as well as toothpastes, gels, tooth powders, chewing gums, mouth sprays, and lozenges (including breath mints), comprising at least a minimally effective amount of chlorite ion, wherein preferably the pH of the final composition is greater than 7 and level of chlorine dioxide or chlorous acid is less than about 50 ppm, preferably is essentially free of chlorine dioxide or chlorous acid. This invention further relates to a method for treating or preventing gingivitis, plaque, periodontal disease, and/or breath malodor, and/or for the whitening of teeth, in humans or other animals, by applying a safe and effective amount of the chlorite ion composition to the oral cavity.

ABFR La présente invention concerne des compositions d'hygiène bucco-dentaire, telles que des solutions de rinçage thérapeutiques, notamment des solutions de rinçage buccales, ainsi que des pâtes, gels et poudres dentifrices, des chewing-gums, sprays buccaux et dragées (notamment les dragées mentholées rafraîchissant l'haleine). Ces compositions renferment au moins une dose minimalement efficace d'ions chlorite, le pH de la composition finale étant, de préférence, supérieur à 7 et la teneur en dioxyde de chlore ou d'acide chloreux étant inférieure à 50 ppm environ, ladite composition étant, idéalement, sensiblement dépourvue de dioxyde de chlore ou d'acide chloreux. L'invention concerne

galement un proc d de traitement ou de pr vention de la gingivite, de la plaque dentaire, des maladies p riodontaires, et/ou de la mauvaise haleine, et/ou de blanchiment des dents, chez l'homme ou autres animaux, lequel proc d consiste appliquer une dose efficace et sans danger de cette composition base d'ions chlorite dans la cavit buccale.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 15 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999043294 PCTFULL
 TITLE (ENGLISH): ORAL CARE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING CHLORITE AND METHODS
 TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS D'HYGIENE BUCCALE CONTENANT DU CHLORITE ET PROCEDES ASSOCIES
 INVENTOR(S): WITT, Jonathan, James; WIMALASENA, Rohan, Lalith; WONG, Andrew, Lee
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9943294	A1	19990902
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE		
	DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN		
	IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN		
	MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR		
	TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM		
	AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB		
	GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML		
	MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1999-IB334		19990226
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1998-09/032238		19980227

ABEN The present invention relates to oral care compositions, including therapeutic rinses, especially mouth rinses, as well as toothpastes, gels, tooth powders, chewing gums, mouth sprays, and lozenges (including breath mints), comprising at least a minimally effective amount of chlorite ion, wherein preferably the pH of the final composition is greater than 7 and level of chloride dioxide or chlorous acid is less than about 50 ppm, preferably is essentially free of chlorine dioxide or chlorous acid. This invention further relates to a method for treating or preventing gingivitis, plaque, periodontal disease, and/or breath malodor, and/or for the whitening of teeth, in humans or other animals, by applying a safe and effective amount of the chlorite ion composition to the oral cavity.

ABFR Compositions d'hygi ne buccale, dont des produits de rin age th rapeutique, en particulier des produits de rin age buccal, ainsi que des dentifrices, des gels, de la poudre dentifrice, des gomm es m cher, des sprays buccaux et des pastilles (dont des pastilles la menthe pour am liorer l'haleine), qui comprennent au moins une quantit minimale efficace d'ions chlorite. Le pH de la composition finale est de pr f rence sup rieur 7 et la teneur en dioxyde de chlore ou en acide chloreux est inf rieuse 50 ppm, et de pr f rence nulle. La pr sente invention concerne en outre un proc d de traitement ou de pr vention de la gingivite, de la plaque dentaire, des parodontopathies et/ou de la mauvaise haleine, et/ou de blanchiment des dents chez les humains et les animaux, par application d'une quantit sure et efficace de ladite composition contenant des ions chlorite dans la cavit buccale.

United States Patent [19]

Clark, Jr. et al.

[11] Patent Number: 4,933,172

[45] Date of Patent: Jun. 12, 1990

[54] **METHOD OF AND COMPOSITIONS FOR
TREATING DESTRUCTIVE PERIODONTAL
DISEASE**

[75] **Inventors:** Joseph D. Clark, Jr., Randolph; Ivan
T. Myers, Bernardsville, both of N.J.;
Kenneth S. Kornman; Stanley C. Holt,
both of San Antonio, Tex.

[73] **Assignee:** Warner-Lambert Co., Morris Plains,
N.J.

[21] **Appl. No.:** 254,526

[22] **Filed:** Oct. 6, 1988

[51] **Int. Cl.⁵** A61K 7/16

[52] **U.S. Cl.** 424/49; 514/900;
514/901; 514/902

[58] **Field of Search** 424/49-58;
514/900-902

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,552,899	11/1985	Sunshine	514/568
4,619,934	10/1986	Sunshine et al.	514/227
4,722,938	2/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/479
4,738,966	4/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/227
4,749,697	6/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/226.5
4,749,711	6/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/226.5
4,749,720	6/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/567
4,749,721	6/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/567
4,749,722	6/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/567
4,749,723	6/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/567
4,780,463	10/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/226.5
4,783,465	11/1988	Sunshine et al.	514/235

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

CA. 106:72920e (1986) Belsole, U.S. Pat. No. 4,602,040.

CA. 109:11746t (1988) Bani, E.P.O. 252033.

Kempf et al., "Comparison of Meclofenamate Sodium with Buffered Aspirin and Placebo for the Relief of Postoperative Dental Pain", *Clinical Therapeutics*, vol. 9, No. 6, 1987, 594-601.

Vogel et al., "The Effects of a Topically-Active Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug on Ligature-Induced Periodontal Disease in the Squirrel Monkey", *J. Clin. Periodontol* 1986; 13; 139-144.

Jeffcoat et al., "Treating Periodontal Disease", *Dentistry*, Apr. 1986, 29-32.

Lerner and Hanstrom, "Human Gingival Fibroblasts Secrete Non-Dialyzable Prostanoid-Independent Products Which Stimulate Bone Resorption in Vitro", *J. Periodontal Res.* 22(4); 284-28.

Lerner, et al., "Bradykinin, A New Potential Mediator of Inflammation-Induced Bone Resorption", *Arthritis and Rheumatism*, vol. 30, No. 5, May 1987.

Primary Examiner—Shep K. Rose

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Charles A. Gaglia, Jr.; Carl W. Battle

[57] **ABSTRACT**

2-(2,6-Dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid and its physiologically acceptable salts are effective in inhibiting the conversion of gingivitis to periodontitis and thus useful in treating destructive periodontal disease. The therapeutic agent can be applied directly to the gingival tissue in a topically administerable pharmaceutical composition or can be introduced and released in the buccal cavity for contact with the gingival tissue through the fluid motion present in the mouth.

3 Claims, No Drawings

METHOD OF AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING DESTRUCTIVE PERIODONTAL DISEASE

The present invention pertains to a method of treating destructive periodontal diseases in a warm blooded animal and to compositions useful in the practice of that method.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The term periodontal diseases relates to conditions in which the gingiva and underlying alveolar bone are attacked. The condition exists in a number of species of warm blooded animals such as humans and canines, and appears at least initially to involve an inflammatory and immunological response to the stimuli of bacterial plaque. Clinically the advance of the disease involves conversion of chronic gingivitis, involving primarily inflammation of the gingiva, to chronic destructive periodontitis, in which resorption of the alveolar bone, increased mobility of the teeth, and in advance stages, loss of teeth are observed.

Current therapy involves mechanical and chemical control of the flora, coupled with establishing good oral hygiene. Because of the initial inflammatory aspect of the disease, a number of workers have investigated the use of anti-inflammatory agents. Various steroidal agents such as hydrocortisone and prednisolone thus have been reported to be beneficial in reducing the inflammation of the gingiva when administered systemically or topically. Some nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents such as aspirin and indomethacin also have been reported to be effective systemically whereas others such as sulindac have reported to be ineffective. Belgian Patent No. 900,481 reports that ibuprofen and flurbiprofen are effective in preventing or inhibiting alveolar bone resorption when administered orally or topically at low, non-anti-inflammatory dosage levels.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention is based on the discovery that 2-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid and its physiologically acceptable salts are effective in inhibiting the conversion of gingivitis to periodontitis and thus useful in treating destructive periodontal disease in warm blooded animals. 2-(2,6-Dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid, or meclofenamic acid, is a known nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, but its anti-inflammatory activity does not appear to be responsible for its ability to alter the progression of gingivitis to periodontitis since such action is not accompanied by a reduction in clinically detectable inflammation. Nor does it appear that the therapy substantially alters the subgingival microbiota.

The present method comprises bringing into contact with the gingival tissue of the animal an effective amount of 2-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof. This is accomplished through use of a composition containing an effective amount of 2-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier operable to deliver the therapeutic agent in the environs of or to the animal's gingival tissue for topical contact therewith. Thus the therapeutic agent can be applied directly to the gingival tissue in a topically administerable pharmaceutical com-

position or can be introduced and released in the buccal cavity and then allowed to contact the gingival tissue through the fluid motion present in the mouth.

It will be appreciated that while the principal route of application is topical, the therapeutic effect may involve a systemic response or component upon absorption and thus the use of other routes producing a substantially equivalent systemic response are possible.

Suitable carriers for topical application include aqueous vehicles, gel bases, ointments, pastes, dental adhesives, and the like.

Carriers for compositions from which the therapeutic agent can be introduced and released in the buccal cavity for contact with the gingival tissue include dissolvable tablets, troches, chewing gums, toothpaste formulations, lozenges, and comestibles. In each of these, the therapeutic agent is released from the composition in the course of chewing or sucking and allowed to pass over the gingival tissue over a period of time. Comestibles include any compatible beverage or foodstuff which is retained in the buccal cavity sufficiently long to release the active ingredient. The latter formulations, particularly those which must be chewed, are useful with non-human patients such as canines in which repeated topical application of formulations may be difficult or inconvenient.

It is often useful for formulation purposes to employ a salt of 2-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid and a base such as the alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, non-toxic metals, ammonium, and mono-, di- and trisubstituted amines. Typical of these are the sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, zinc, ammonium, trimethylammonium, triethanolammonium, t-butylammonium, pyridinium, and substituted pyridinium salts.

The amount of therapeutic agent applied generally will be in the range of from about 4 mg to about 400 mg. Compositions thus will be formulated so that the therapeutic agent will be present in a concentration of from about 0.09% to about 15% by weight of the composition. Preferably the concentration is from about 0.5% to about 10% and most preferably from about 1% to about 8%.

The therapeutic effect can be conveniently observed in laboratory periodontitis models, of which the following is typical.

Three groups of eighteen adult female cynomolgus monkeys (a total of 54) were treated under blind conditions: All animals previously had been placed on a soft chow diet during an eight week quarantine period and then given a complete oral examination. All animals had existing gingivitis, as is normally observed in this test animal. A formulation of either 5% meclofenamic acid or 8% ibuprofen, or a placebo formulation was applied topically to the gums of a group five times a week for a four week preinduction period. Conversion of gingivitis to periodontitis then was induced by typing a 3-0 silk suture at the cement-enamel junction of the mandibular second premolars and second molars according to the method of Kornman et al., *J. Periodon. Res.* 16: 363 (1981) and treatment was continued five times a week for an additional sixteen weeks.

During the study, supragingival plaque was scored by the Plaque Index and gingival bleeding after probing was scored by the Gingival Index, both described by Silness and Loe, *Acta Odontol. Scand.* 21: 533 (1963). Pocket depth was measured from the gingival margin to the base of the sulcus by means of a Michigan "0"

3

probe. Changes in bone density of the marginal bone were monitored by standardized serial radiographs and analyzed by the method of Bragger et al., *J. Clin. Periodontol.* 15: 29 (1988). Polymorphonuclear leukocyte chemotaxis was monitored by a modification of the method of Golub et al., *Infect. Immun.* 37: 1013 (1982). Microbiological counts and cultures were monitored by conventional techniques.

The values as of the date of conversion of gingivitis to periodontitis were utilized as the baseline data. At this point, the control (placebo) group showed a statistically significantly higher gingival index, lower plaque index, and lower mean ranked count of polymorphonuclear (PMN) leukocytes. Differences in probe depths were not statistically significant.

TABLE I

Group	Base-line Values ¹			
	G.I. ²	P.I. ³	P.D. ⁴	PMN ⁵
Control	42.50*	21.5*	29.50	18.67*
Meclofenamic Acid	16.75	68.50	49.25	52.83
Ibuprofen	12.17	41.58	32.83	40.17

¹Clinical data and PMN counts expressed as means of ranked counts by index (or PMN count) and drug.

²G.I. = Gingival Index (Silness and Loe, supra).

³P.I. = Plaque Index (Silness and Loe, supra).

⁴P.D. = Probe Depth.

⁵PMN = Polymorphonuclear leukocytes (modification of Golub et al., supra).

*statistically significant by variance analysis.

When analyzed between weeks 6 to 10, no statistically significant difference was seen in gingival index, plaque index, PMN, or probe depths.

TABLE II

Group	6-10 Week Values			
	G.I.	P.I.	P.D.	PMN
Control	54.33	38.42	54.00	31.50
Meclofenamic Acid	63.08	41.58	70.42	49.97
Ibuprofen	48.58	62.08	39.75	34.17

*statistically significant by variance analysis.

When analyzed between weeks 14-16, no statistically significant difference was seen in gingival index or plaque index. A statistically significant deeper probe depth and statistically significant higher PMN count was observed for meclofenamic acid, as compared with the control and ibuprofen.

TABLE III

Group	14-16 Week Values			
	G.I.	P.I.	P.D.	PMN
Control	38.33	39.00	36.17	18.67
Meclofenamic Acid	53.08	52.08	70.42*	59.50*
Ibuprofen	56.42	52.75	34.92	21.17

At weeks 14-16, no statistically significant difference was seen in microscopic data.

TABLE IV

Group	14-16 Week Values ¹			
	Cocci	Filaments	Rods	Spirochetes
Control	20.50	30.00	40.42	13.75
Meclofenamic Acid	7.25	25.50	41.08	21.92
Ibuprofen	20.17	25.50	30.25	25.17

¹Data presented as ranked mean percentages of groups of organisms recognized by cellular morphology.

The foregoing clinical and microscopic observations do not reflect a significant change in the extreme gingivitis which is established in this model. The results of

4

radiographic examination however demonstrate the ability of meclofenamic acid to intervene significantly in bone loss associated with the conversion of gingivitis to periodontitis, as can be seen from the following:

TABLE V

Group	Mean Net Bone Density Loss			
	Weeks Post-ligation			
	0	2	6	16
Control	+0.42	-1.03 ¹	-2.46	-1.14
Meclofenamic Acid	+2.91	-0.15	+6.49	+8.17
Ibuprofen	+2.43	-3.63	+0.74	+1.56

¹Negative values reflect net loss of bone density; positive values reflect net gain in bone density.

The percentage of response in preventing a loss in bone density can be summarized as follows:

TABLE VI

Group	Loss of Bone Density		Net Loss of Bone Density ¹	
	Sites	Percent	Sites	Percent
Control	18/18	100.0%	15/18	83.3%
Meclofenamic Acid	8/18	44.4%	8/18	44.4%
Ibuprofen	12/18	66.7%	9/18	50.5%

¹Loss of bone density summed with any gains in bone density.

The following examples will serve to typify representative formulations but should not be construed as limitation on the scope of this invention, the scope being defined solely by the appended claims.

EXAMPLE 1

The following components are thoroughly blended to produce a topical gel formulation suitable for direct application to the gingival tissue:

	Parts
PEG-6 Capric/caprylic Triglycerides	59.5
Polyethylene Glycol 6000	13.7
Alcohol U.S.P.	21.8
Meclofenamic Acid	5.0

EXAMPLE 2

The following ingredients are blended to produce a dentifrice:

	Parts
Deionized Water	27.758
Glycerine	25.0
Silica (Abrasive)	40.0
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	1.2
Flavor	1.0
Xanthan Gum	1.0
Sodium Benzoate	0.5
Sodium Saccharin	0.3
Sodium Fluoride	0.242
Titanium Dioxide	0.5
Meclofenamic Acid	2.5

Other abrasives such as dicalcium phosphate can be substituted in whole or part for the silica. Upon normal use, the dentifrice will release the meclofenamic acid in the buccal cavity for indirect application to the gingival tissue.

5

EXAMPLE 3

A mouthwash composition which upon use introduces meclofenamic acid in the buccal cavity for indirect application to the gingival tissue can be prepared as follows:

	Parts
Alcohol U.S.P.	15.0
Sorbitol	20.0
Pluronic F-127	1.0
Flavor	0.4
Sodium Saccharin	0.03
Sodium Fluoride	0.05
Meclofenamic Acid; Sodium Salt	0.50
Deionized Water q.s.	100.00

EXAMPLE 4

A chewing gum composition which upon use introduces meclofenamic acid in the buccal cavity for indirect application to the gingival tissue can be prepared as follows:

	Parts
Gum Base	10 to 50
Binder	3 to 10
Filler (sorbitol, mannitol, or combination thereof)	5 to 80
Artificial Sweetener (saccharin, aspartame, acesulfame K, or sodium cyclamate, etc.)	0.1 to 5
Flavor	0.1 to 5

6

-continued

	Parts
Meclofenamic Acid	0.5 to 5

EXAMPLE 5

Lozenges can be prepared according to the following composition:

	Parts
Sugar	75 to 90
Corn Syrup	1 to 20
Meclofenamic Acid	0.5 to 5.0

What is claimed is:

1. In the method of treating destructive periodontal disease in a warm blooded animal which comprises bringing into contact with the gingival tissue of said animal a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, the improvement as compared to ibuprofen, with significant reduction of bone loss associated with the conversion of gingivitis to periodontitis which consists of the steps of contacting said gingival tissues with an effective amount of 2-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein 2-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, is applied directly to the gingival tissue in a topically administerable pharmaceutical composition.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein 2-(2,6-dichloro-3-methylphenylamino)benzoic acid, or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, is introduced and released in the buccal cavity and allowed to contact the gingival tissue thereof.

* * * * *